

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

The Daily Gazette
UBLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY;
H. BOWEN & WILCOX
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES HOLT, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines of matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitutes a quarter.

1 square 1 day, 16

1/2 square, 1 week, 8

1/4 square, 1 month, 4

1/2 square, 2 months, 2

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

NUMBER 101.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
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Two lines of matter, or its equivalent in space,
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1 square day, \$1.00
do. 3 days, .50
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for 3 lines, \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special Notes, (loaded and kept ready), having pre-
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on ordinary advertisements, 25 percent advance
on Notes of Lodging, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies,
etc., half price.

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Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Hotel's Hat Store
Residence One door south of the Baptist Church.

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District Office in Jackman & Smith's block, over the
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

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T. M. AERTHERTON,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Absent Agent, Ad-
dress, West Mitchell, Iowa.

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Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence
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Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law, and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-
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J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in May's
Block opposite Myre House, corner Main and Mil-
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I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
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P. D. SILVERNAIL, M. D.,
Botanic Physician, may be consulted at N. Phinney's
Hotel, Hanover, Wis., in all branches of his profession.
Particular attention paid to chronic cases. J. D. BROWN.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Lappin's
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and Loan Money. J. D. BROWN.

ROBINSON,
Architect, Designer and planer for public and private
buildings, together with estimates, etc., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lappin's block. J. D. BROWN.

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White Wash Brushes,
ALL SIZES, ALL KINDS!

PAINT BRUSHES,
SHOE BRUSHES,
SCRUB BRUSHES,
VARNISH BRUSHES,
MARKING BRUSHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
LATHER BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
STENCIL BRUSHES,
COUNTER BRUSHES,
HORSE BRUSHES,
CLOTH BRUSHES,

The great Depot for BRUSHES is at
Tallman & Collins.

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No. 100 Lake Street, Chicago,
PREMIUM WH. MATER. and Hair Jewelry, Manufacturing
all kinds.

Hair Jewelry, Brooches,
Necklaces, Hair Brooches, Pins,
etc., Wig Toupees, Ban-
daux, Switches, Etc.

The following measures must be taken
to insure a fit:

1. The round of the head. 2. From the
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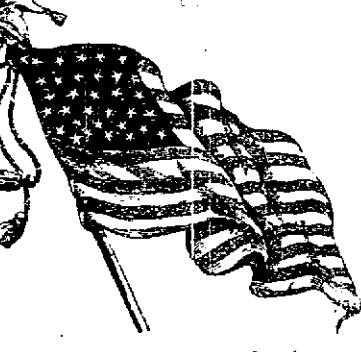
FOR TOPES:

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, July 12, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the fort but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

Gov. Yates' Letter.

The letter of Gov. Yates, of Illinois, to the President, expresses in bold and noble language, the opinions and feelings of nine-tenths of the loyal people of the country. It would be well if the governors of all the loyal states would imitate the example of the plain spoken and patriotic governor of Illinois.

The Call for Volunteers.

We learn that the governor intends to assign one regiment, under the new call for volunteers, to the following counties: Rock, Walworth, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Green and Jefferson. It is also understood that the officers will all be selected from the district in which the regiment is formed, and that the regiments will be called into camp in the several districts. There can be no doubt that as soon as the harvest is finished, the regiment for this district can be raised.

The Investigating Report.

The democratic papers of this state are making a good deal of fuss over the report of the investigating committee on the war expenditures of the state, and are getting noisy because the republican newspapers do not publish it. There are one or two general reasons why the republican press do not publish this report, and a special one, in addition, why we do not. The general reasons are that the report is a purely partisan performance, designed solely for party purposes, and its presentation to the legislature was under such circumstances as to utterly destroy any character of fairness or candor which it might otherwise possess. It is signed only by the democratic members of the committee, was presented on the last day or two of the special session (withstanding the committee was appointed in the early part of the regular session,) and the democratic members of the assembly defeated a motion to delay its publication for twenty days to enable the minority of the committee to prepare a report to accompany it.

This report, however, is not so heavy a gun as those who are using it represent it to be. Most of the facts disclosed were previously known to the people, and by none were the abuses revealed more emphatically denounced than by the republican press at the time they were in active development. The host of "wet nurses" for the army; the commissioning of raving politicians to congregate at Washington to accomplish civil or military appointments; the extravagance and favoritism of Camp Randall; the doubling up of salaries of personal or party friends; these and similar acts were the sole doing of Gov. Randall, who met his reward by a failure to secure his own promotion, and has retired to the friendly veil of the Pope of Rome.

For ourselves, (and this constitutes the special reason, aside from the general ones to which we have alluded, why we do not publish the report,) we recollect only two specific allegations which we have not heretofore noticed and condemned. These are the furnishing of \$300 worth of the Madison Journal to the soldiers in Camp Randall at the expense of the state, and the allowance of a bill of personal luxuries and toilet articles, amounting to about \$25, to Col. Starkweather of the 1st regiment. The former was an unjustifiable expenditure, and was a part of the general extravagance and favoritism with which the management of Camp Randall was conducted. The latter we have seen explained as probably an oversight in the bills rendered by Col. S.; that the bill was never intended to go to Madison, but somehow was overlooked in those which legitimately belonged to the state to pay. From our knowledge of Col. S. we believe this to be the truth in the matter, though it does not relieve the auditing officer from censure in allowing and paying it. At all events, there is a secret history about this part of the report which has no tendency to strengthen its other parts, or which places its authors creditably before the public. Col. S. is a democrat, and supposed to be an aspirant for congress in the Milwaukee district. He stands in the way of some friend of Mr. Platt, the author of the report, or perhaps Mr. Platt himself, and the opportunity was thought to be a good one to remove him from the track. It is simply, so far as the report and its authors are concerned, a democratic quarrel, and we feel utterly indifferent to the result.

Much of the report is occupied by an attempt to make party capital out of the sale of the \$1,000,000 war bonds last summer. That whole transaction was discussed at the time; there was no concealment attempted, and the conclusion then arrived at, when all the circumstances were fresh, was that the best disposition was made of them that the condition of the state and money matters would permit.

The attempt making by the democratic press to fix all the responsibility of these abuses and all participation in them upon republicans is intended only for those who remember nothing. Gov. Randall was

ever impartial in the selection of his favorites or agents, or be inclined to democrats, and in some of the most glaring abuses democrats figured the largest. He was endeavoring to build up a party for himself, and nobody rejoices more heartily in his discomfiture than those republicans who desired an honest and economical administration of the government. We have no defense or apology to make for him or the recipients of his favors. When the minority report is published, if we deem it of sufficient importance, and the statements and objects of the majority report are properly exposed, we shall publish it if the demands upon our columns of other matter will permit. The republicans in the legislature, under the new-born impulse of a political "Union" movement, allowed their opponents to take a majority of the committee, and their generosity was abused as it always is under similar circumstances.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

Report by an Eye-Witness.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

Our own correspondent on the Peninsula, who was present at most of the scenes which he describes, sends us the following full and complete report of the struggle on the Peninsula, which our readers, we think, will find the most intelligible, as we know it to be the most authentic account yet published:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP AT HARRISON'S BARRACKS,
On James River, July 4th, 1862.

The events of the past week can only be correctly told by a compilation and comparison of the reports of all the men engaged in them, but careful observation and research of the subjoined accounts of the movements of this army for the past seven days.

Facts show that Gen. McClellan had been informed of the intention of the rebels to attack his right flank with an overwhelming force, and that he set rapidly at work to prepare for their reception. After the abandonment of our line of communication on York river, the rebels appeared on the right flank of our army with a force of some eighty thousand men, made up of "Stone wall" Jackson's army from the Shenandoah Valley, thirty thousand strong, which had come down by way of Hanover Court House, and fifty thousand men from Richmond, under Gens. Hill and Longstreet, who crossed the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville. These forces joined at Mechanicsville.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

About noon on Thursday the rebels took up their line of march, and were met by General Stoneman on the right, and the engagement soon became general. A mile and a half from Mechanicsville McClellan had dug rifle pits and thrown up an intrenchment upon a hill commanding the line of approach. To this point our troops fell back, and opened a raking fire of shell, canister and grape with terrible effect upon the division. Our whole army was then across the Chickahominy, and had suffered largely in the battles of Mechanicsville and on the Chickahominy, as well as from continental artillery and infantry skirmishes along the whole line for several days. Communication could not be longer kept open with White House, and the railroad and telegraph were destroyed on Saturday noon. The army was materially reduced in consequence of its long marches, by sickness, and wounded and killed, and had received no re-enforcements, while it was never as large as it should have been. Still they continued to approach, confident in their overwhelming numbers, and the terrific fire of artillery raged until 8 o'clock in the evening.

While the right wing of the rebel army was approaching by this road, the left wing was coming down by a road farther to the right, where General Stoneman had met, and a skirmish between artillery and cavalry took place; but General Stoneman gradually fell back, not having a sufficient number of men to warrant an engagement. General McClellan had been reinforced by General Morell's division, and could have held the position against the enemy, but for the force to the right. On that account he fell back during the night to New Bridge, where a junction was formed with General Sykes' force and Colonel Hunt's reserve artillery; and the portion of the army which had been sent to Old Church was ordered to fall back, burning the bridges as it passed, and making ready for a sharp contest.

General Stoneman was sent to conduct the retreat before the rebels, and to protect the landing at White House from a surprise. How he did it has been previously told.

The portion of General Porter's corps which had been stationed at Old Church was General Butterfield's brigade, and the business of destroying the bridges and obstructing the passage of the rebels was given to the Forty-fourth New York regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rice. The work was most effectually executed.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Before daybreak on Friday morning the army formed upon a circle of rolling ground and prepared itself for the approach of the enemy; General Fitz John Porter commanding in person. At sunrise the enemy appeared, pressing down through the fields, along the road and through the open woods of the old camping ground and previous headquarters of General McClellan. From their disposition it was evident that their numbers were overwhelming, and that the whole force was engaged.

On the right, as the bridges were destroyed, Major Roberton's "battery" took up positions at each obstruction, and severely annoyed the approaching columns of rebels until they came up to the main body of the army. The artillery engagement continued, growing more and more severe until about 11 o'clock, when battle after battle of rebel infantry came up, pouring in their volleys of musketry, but they were met by our men in a most determined manner. About noon Gen. Porter sent for reinforcements, and soon afterward, General Sloane of General Franklin's corps, came up, and the scene of carnage grew more and more appalling. Some ninety pieces of artillery, including the whole of Col. Hunt's reserve, and other batteries belonging to the different divisions, were in position, doing constant and deadly execution, while the rebels had been able to bring up only a few pieces.

At each relief of the rebel forces it could be seen that fresh troops were engaged; while on every side the different brigades were all put forward twice, and most of them three times, and still they dashed not nor gave an inch, but forced the enemy back at all points. Toward night it was plain that unless some uploaded for event occurred the day would be ours, notwithstanding the superior strength of the enemy; his force mustering full 80,000, while ours was 30,000, all told.

At five o'clock Col. Cook's cavalry, impatient of inaction, advanced to the front without orders, and charged upon the enemy in the woods. They were met with a sweeping fire, which threw them into confusion, and they ran pell-mell into our artillery park, frightening the horses which broke and ran, and a terrible scene ensued. This was at the center, and came near proving badly disastrous, but the temporary advantage of the rebels was checked for a time, and the fortunes of the day were wavering—now favoring the rebels, and now withersing their repulse by determined charges. At one time a superior force attacked our men, but the rebels were driven back.

The first onslaught by Gen. Meagher's Irish brigade resulted in the capture of four of the enemy's guns and two regiments of infantry. General Meagher was slightly wounded. At this time the fight was most warm, and both corps were engaged for some two hours, fighting bravely and driving the enemy back over two miles. All officers and troops behaved in the most excellent manner, especially Brigadier General Gorman, Dana, Meagher and Burns. Meagher's Irish brigade won great credit.

Leaving and knowing the presence of much superior numbers, Gen. Sumner ordered his army to retrace their steps hurriedly, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Gen. Sumner received a wound in his left arm.

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Gov. Curtin has been making a vigorous war speech at the Pennsylvania meeting to-night.

There was quite a congregation of military and naval celebrities at Willard's Hotel to-night.

Frank Blair started west this afternoon, at the special request of the President, to take a brigade.

Several other congressmen are also expected to enter military service as soon as congress adjourns. It is not yet known whether Senator Jim Lane will take a position or not. If the President can screw

OUR FORCE CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Gen. Morell's division, with Gens. Martindale's, Griffin's and Butterfield's brigades held the left; and Gen. McClellan's division, with the brigades of Gens. Reynolds, Mead and Ord, were on the right, Gen. Sykes' division in the center, and Sloane's division was held in reserve. As the engagement continued, the heavy pressure on each flank caused them to fall back gradually, and the enemy followed until nightfall, when our forces crossed the Chickahominy, the enemy not deeming it best to pursue.

THE LOSSES ON FRIDAY.

The loss was heavy on both sides, but necessarily largest with the rebels, although nearly half of the line and field officers of our force were killed or wounded.

Among those killed are Col. Black, 52d Pennsylvania; Col. McLean, of the 83d; Col. Skillings, of the 1st New York; Col. Gove, of the 22d Massachusetts; Maj. Blitz, of the 12th New York; Maj. Russell, of the regulars; and Maj. Neagle, of the 83d Pennsylvania; while Col. Stockton, of the 16th Michigan, was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Weld, of Gen. Porter's staff, was taken prisoner while conveying orders.

RAVAGE OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

Our own correspondent on the Peninsula, who was present at most of the scenes which he describes, sends us the following full and complete report of the struggle on the Peninsula, which our readers, we think, will find the most intelligible, as we know it to be the most authentic account yet published:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP AT HARRISON'S BARRACKS,
On James River, July 4th, 1862.

The events of the past week can only be correctly told by a compilation and comparison of the reports of all the men engaged in them, but careful observation and research of the subjoined accounts of the movements of this army for the past seven days.

Facts show that Gen. McClellan had been informed of the intention of the rebels to attack his right flank with an overwhelming force, and that he set rapidly at work to prepare for their reception. After the abandonment of our line of communication on York river, the rebels appeared on the right flank of our army with a force of some eighty thousand men, made up of "Stone wall" Jackson's army from the Shenandoah Valley, thirty thousand strong, which had come down by way of Hanover Court House, and fifty thousand men from Richmond, under Gens. Hill and Longstreet, who crossed the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville. These forces joined at Mechanicsville.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS.

Thus closed one of the severest battles of the war, proving to our soldiers that they could stand their ground against fearful odds, and showing the rebels that overwhelming numbers are not all that is necessary for victory. The loss of either side is unknown as yet. The rebels admit a loss of 20,000 killed and wounded, a number equal to two-thirds of our whole force. We were compelled to leave our killed and wounded on the field, and lost sixteen guns, knapsacks, &c.

FIGHTING RESUMED ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

On Friday night the rebels opened a terrible fire of artillery upon Smith's division, near the Chickahominy, which was repelled in the same energetic manner by Capt. Ayres, Arnold's reserve, and other batteries of the division. Our whole army was then across the Chickahominy, and had suffered largely in the battles of Mechanicsville and on the Chickahominy, as well as from continental artillery and infantry skirmishes along the whole line for several days. Communication could not be longer kept open with White House, and the railroad and telegraph were destroyed on Saturday noon. The army was materially reduced in consequence of its long marches, by sickness, and wounded and killed, and had received no re-enforcements, while it was never as large as it should have been. Still they continued to approach, confident in their overwhelming numbers, and the terrific fire of artillery raged until 8 o'clock in the evening.

While the right wing of the rebel army was approaching by this road, the left wing was coming down by a road farther to the right, where General Stoneman had met, and a skirmish between artillery and cavalry took place; but General Stoneman gradually fell back, not having a sufficient number of men to warrant an engagement. General McClellan had been reinforced by General Morell's division, and could have held the position against the enemy, but for the force to the right. On that account he fell back during the night to New Bridge, where a junction was formed with General Sykes' force and Colonel Hunt's reserve artillery; and the portion of the army which had been sent to Old Church was ordered to fall back, burning the bridges as it passed, and making ready for a sharp contest.

General Stoneman was sent to conduct the retreat before the rebels, and to protect the landing at White House from a surprise. How he did it has been previously told.

The portion of General Porter's corps which had been stationed at Old Church was General Butterfield's brigade, and the business of destroying the bridges and obstructing the passage of the rebels was given to the Forty-fourth New York regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rice. The work was most effectually executed.

WHY WE RETREATED.

What then was to be done? To remain was to be entirely surrounded, cut off from supplies, and at the mercy of the enemy. To attempt to go to Richmond then, was

to cross the Chickahominy, and to cross it again.

Nothing was left then but to fall back to a new line of communication and supplies, and await the result of subsequent events.

The army, after concentrating handsomely and successfully, was compelled to fall back entire, to preserve itself from overwhelming numbers, and open and preserve a communication by way of James river; and early on Saturday morning the train of ammunition, supplies and baggage wagons was ready to march, led off by General Keyes' corps, consisting of Generals Couch and Peck's divisions to protect the front and open the road. These forces were followed by the corps of General F. J. Porter, and the whole proceeded toward the James river, at a location opposite City Point.

The supplies which could not be moved were destroyed, the cars and engines loaded and blown up or run into the Chickahominy. The tick and wounded, too feeble to walk, and not far from one thousand in number, were left at the hospitals, and Dr. Joseph Smith, with assistant surgeons, stewards and nurses, were detailed to take care of them. Hospital stores and provisions were also left to supply their wants.

Gen. Heintzelman's corps, consisting of Hunt's and Kearney's divisions, and Gen. Smith's division of Gen. Franklin's corps, were directed to protect the rear, while Col. Averill, with the 5d Pennsylvania cavalry and a battery of light artillery maintained a position to the extreme rear.

Gen. Heintzelman took the Charles City road, Gen. Sykes the White Oak Swamp road, and McClellan was afterward placed on the extreme right.

THE REBELS CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

On Saturday, before General Sumner's corps were fairly under way, the rebels came up to the Chickahominy and made the best of their way across, wading and constructing hasty rafts, and needling no opposition until they had passed some two miles on the road, when they formed in line of battle and made a hurried and most desperate onslaught upon Gen. Sedgwick's division of Gen. Sumner's corps, when the division returned to the fight, supported by Gen. Richardson's division, and showed the rebels that they too could dash rapidly upon them.

On Sunday, the rebels crossed the Chickahominy, and the scene of carnage grew more and more appalling. Some ninety pieces of artillery, including the whole of Col. Hunt's reserve, and other batteries belonging to the different divisions, were in position, doing constant and deadly execution, while the rebels had been able to bring up only a few pieces.

At each relief of the rebel forces it could be seen that fresh troops were engaged; while on every side the different brigades were all put forward twice, and most of them three times, and still they dashed not nor gave an inch, but forced the enemy back at all points. Toward night it was plain that unless some uploaded for event occurred the day would be ours, notwithstanding the superior strength of the enemy; his force mustering full 80,000, while ours was 30,000, all told.

At five o'clock Col. Cook's cavalry, impatient of inaction, advanced to the front without orders, and charged upon the enemy in the woods. They were met with a sweeping fire, which threw them into confusion, and they ran pell-mell into our artillery park, frightening the horses which broke and ran, and a terrible scene ensued. This was at the center, and came near proving badly disastrous, but the temporary advantage of the rebels was checked for a time, and the fortunes of the day were wavering—now favoring the rebels, and now withersing their repulse by determined charges. At one time a superior force attacked our men, but the rebels were driven back.

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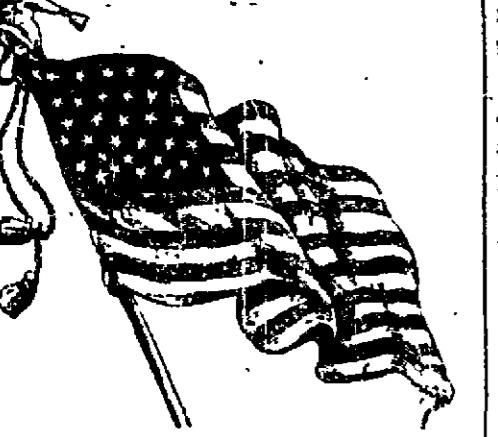
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Wherevereth the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

Gov. Yates' Letter.

The letter of Gov. Yates, of Illinois, to the President, expresses in bold and noble language, the opinions and feelings of nine-tenths of the loyal people of the country. It would be well if the governors of all the loyal states would imitate the example of the plain spoken and patriotic governor of Illinois.

The Call for Volunteers.

We learn that the governor intends to assign one regiment, under the new call for volunteers, to the following counties: Rock, Walworth, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Green and Jefferson. It is also understood that the officers will all be selected from the district in which the regiment is formed, and that the regiments will be called into camp in the several districts. There can be no doubt that as soon as the harvest is finished, the regiment for this district can be raised.

The Investigating Report.

The democratic papers of this state are making a good deal of fuss over the report of the investigating committee on the war expenditures of the state, and are getting noisy because the republican newspapers do not publish it. There are one or two general reasons why the republican press do not publish this report, and a special one, in addition, why we do not. The general reasons are that the report is a purely partisan performance, designed solely for party purposes, and its presentation to the legislature was under such circumstances as to utterly destroy any character of fairness or candor which it might otherwise possess. It is signed only by the democratic members of the committee, was presented on the last day or two of the special session (notwithstanding the committee was appointed in the early part of the regular session), and the democratic members of the assembly defeated a motion to delay its publication for twenty days to enable the minority of the committee to prepare a report to accompany it.

This report, however, is not so heavy a gun as those who are using it represent it to be. Most of the facts disclosed were previously known to the people, and by none were the abuses revealed more emphatically denounced than by the republican press at the time they were in active development. The host of "wet nurses" for the army; the commissioning of raving politicians to congregate at Washington to accomplish civil or military appointments; the extravagance and favoritism of Camp Randall; the doubling up of salaries of personal or party friends; these and similar acts were the sole doing of Gov. Randall, who met his reward by a failure to secure his own promotion, and has retired to the friendly veil of the Pope of Rome.

For ourselves, (and this constitutes the special reason, aside from the general one to which we have alluded, why we do not publish the report,) we recollect only two specific allegations which we have not heretofore noticed and condemned. These are the furnishing of \$300 worth of the Madison Journal to the soldiers in Camp Randall at the expense of the state, and the allowance of a bill of personal luxuries and toilet articles, amounting to about \$25, to Col. Starkweather of the 1st regiment. The former was an unjustifiable expenditure, and was a part of the general extravagance and favoritism with which the management of Camp Randall was conducted. The latter we have seen explained as probably an oversight in the bill rendered by Col. S.; that the bill was never intended to go to Madison, but somehow was overlooked in those which legitimately belonged to the state to pay. From our knowledge of Col. S., we believe this to be the truth in the matter, though it does not relieve the auditing officer from censure in allowing and paying it. At all events, there is a secret history about this part of the report which has no tendency to strengthen its other parts, or which places its authors creditably before the public. Col. S. is a democrat, and supposed to be an aspirant for congress in the Milwaukee district. He stands in the way of some friend of Mr. Platto, the author of the report, or perhaps Mr. Platto himself, and the opportunity was thought to be a good one to remove him from the track. It is simply, so far as the report and its authors are concerned, a democratic quarrel, and we feel utterly indifferent to the result.

Much of the report is occupied by an attempt to make party capital out of the sale of the \$1,000,000 war bonds last summer. That whole transaction was discussed at the time; there was no concealment attempted, and the conclusion then arrived at, when all the circumstances were fresh, was that the best disposition was made of them that the condition of the state and money matters would permit.

The attempt making by the democratic press to fix all the responsibility of these abuses and all participation in them upon republicans it intended only for those who remembered nothing. Gov. Randall was either

very impartial in the selection of his favorites or agents, or he inclined to demagogue, and in some of the most glaring abuses democrats figured the largest. He was endeavoring to build up a party for himself, and nobody rejoiced more heartily in his discomfiture than those republicans who desired an honest and economical administration of the government. We have no defense or apology to make for him or the recipients of his favors. When the minority report is published, if we deem it of sufficient importance, and the statements and objects of the majority report are properly exposed, we shall publish it if the demands upon our columns of other matter will permit. The republicans in the legislature, under the new-born impulse of a political "Union" movement, allowed their opponents to take a majority of the committee, and their generosity was abused as it always is under similar circumstances.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

Report by an Eye-Witness.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

Our own correspondent on the Peninsula, who was present at most of the scenes which he describes, sends us the following full and completed report of the struggle on the Peninsula, which our readers, we think, will find the most intelligible, as we know it to be the most authentic account yet published:

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Facts show that Gen. McClellan had been informed of the intention of the rebels to attack his right flank with an overwhelming force, and that he set rapidly at work to prepare for their reception. After the abandonment of our line of communication on York river, the rebels appeared on the right flank of our army with a force of some eighty thousand men, made up of "Stone- wall" Jackson's army from the Shenandoah Valley, thirty thousand strong, which had come down by way of Hanover Court House, and fifty thousand men from Richmond, under Gens. Hill and Longstreet, who crossed the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville. These forces joined at Mechanicsville.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

About noon on Thursday the rebels took up their line of march, and were met by General Stoneman on the right, and the engagement soon became general. A mile and a half from Mechanicsville McClellan had dug rifle pits and thrown up an intrenchment upon a hill commanding the line of approach. To this point our troops fell back, and opened a raking fire of shell, canister and grape with terrible effect upon the column of advancing rebels. From our protected position our loss was immaterial, while that of the enemy must have been enormous. Still they continued to approach, confident in their overwhelming numbers, and the terrific fire of artillery raged until 8 o'clock in the evening.

While the right wing of the rebel army was approaching by this road, the left wing was coming down by a road further to the right, where General Stoneman had met, and a skirmish between artillery and rifle fire took place; but General Stoneman gradually fell back, not having a sufficient number of men to warrant an engagement. General McClellan had been reinforced by General Morris' division, and could have held the position against the enemy, but for the force to the right. On that account he fell back during the night to New Bridge, where a junction was formed with General Sykes' force and Colonel Hunt's reserve artillery; and the portion of the army which had been sent to Old Church was ordered to fall back, bursting the bridges as it passed, and making ready for a sharp contest. General Stoneman was sent to conduct the retreat before the rebels, and to protect the landing at White House from a surprise. How he did it has been previously told.

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TO BE CONTINUED.

New Hampshire promises to take the lead in providing troops under the new call of the president. She already has a regiment nearly recruited.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Omni-Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

SPRINGFIELD, July 11.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Gov. Yates

has addressed the following urgent letter

to the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.

President Lincoln, Washington, D. C.:

The crisis of the war is upon us.

The time has come for the adoption of

more decisive measures.

Greater animus and earnestness must

be infused into our military movements.

Blows must be struck at the vital parts of

the rebellion.

The government should employ every

available means compatible with the rules

of warfare to subject the traitors.

Return to the standard of the republic all men

willing to fight for the Union.

Let loyalty, and that alone, be the dividing line

between the nation and its foes.

Generals and officers under the command

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PRINTING

SAVE MONEY!

It want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the best.

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office,

LAPPING'S BLOCK.

11-15-1862

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently

added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA.

To their already very extensive stockroom, which

makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

11-15-1862

BINGLES JOBBERS,

exclusively by

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of FAST

DRAFFS cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the

general run of work turned out at this office will bear

comparison with anything done in this state.

All printing will be done at

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

11-15-1862

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular Attention will be paid to people from the

country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city

in the morning, and wish to take home with them,

the evening, anything in the line of Bill-Heads, Cards,

Circulars, Handbills, &c.

Every description of work in this line can be ex-

ected in a style superior to that over before attempted

in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any

establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that any

bill-printing can be done well in Janesville, are in-

vited to

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and so pleasureably mistaken in

finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best

and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our

Prices,

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to

duly and promptly and at reason able rates, the

very best of printing.

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,

CATALOGUES,

ADDRESSES,

HAND BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS,

BAL TICKETS,

LABELS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTES OF HAND,

BILL HEADS,

BY-LAWS,

POMTERS,

BANNERS,

RECEIPTS,

TICKETS,

LAW BRIEFS,

BLANKS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

&c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employ a foreman whose good

taste and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of the proprietor is also given to every job done,

in the office, and if an error is committed by the office,

the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Workrooms Facilities for Executing It,

In the full confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

Not only with the manner in which their orders are

filled, but the price charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

11-15-1862

JAMES PYLE'S

DIETETICS

SALERATUS

The most effectual and

wholesome Saleratus ever

introduced.

FOR SALE by GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY,

845 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,

NEW YORK.

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